

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1862.

General McClellan's Order on Pillaging by Soldiers.

The following Order has just been issued by General McClellan:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 115.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Near Sharpsburg, Md., Oct. 1.

Notwithstanding the frequent orders that have been issued from these headquarters in regard to stragglers and pillagers, the Commanding General regrets to be obliged to again call the attention of corps and other subordinate commanders to this subject, and to impress upon them the absolute necessity of holding the different commanders responsible for this direct and flagrant violation of orders.

We are now occupying a country inhabited by a loyal population, who look to us for the preservation of order and discipline, instead of suffering our men to go about in small parties lawlessly depredating upon their property. Armed patrols will be sent out daily from all the different corps in this army to arrest all officers and soldiers who are absent from the limits of their camps without written permission from corps, division or brigade commanders. All persons so arrested will be sent the same day to the Provost Marshal General, at these headquarters, who will, until further orders, send them under a guard to Harper's Ferry, there to be kept at work on the defenses of that place.

In order that the requirements of this order may be perfectly understood by all concerned, corps commanders will, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of this order, furnish evidence to the commanding General, through the Assistant Adjutant General, at these headquarters. The Commanding General is resolved to put a stop to the pernicious and criminal practices referred to. By command of Major General McCLELLAN.

C. WILLIAMS, Adjutant General.

Some days ago we felt called on as a public journalist to denounce in strong and unequivocal language the wholly unwarranted, unauthorized, illegal and demoralizing practice of pillaging and depredation indulged in by some persons in the Federal service, who respect neither the Government which they disgrace, nor themselves, whom probably it would be a difficult matter to disgrace. We are fully aware that where there are as many thousands of men promiscuously assembled from all parts of the country, it is next to an impossibility to prevent depredations. We know too, that soldiers or officers who have disgraced the service by unauthorized depredations and seizure of property, for their own profit and use, have violated not only the articles of war as laid down by General HARRISON, but also the positive written orders of the Commanders of the various posts.

But at the same time we are satisfied that acts are perpetrated, almost daily, which do not reach the ear of the last named officer, and we earnestly hope that some severe measures may be taken to prevent such offenses in the future. There are deeds of petty thieving committed by stragglers connected with foraging parties which are enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every patriot. Union men suffer from these depredations as much, if not more, than disloyal men. Indeed, we are inclined to believe that a poor negro, or a friendless widow is a good deal more apt to suffer from the acts of these stragglers than a rich and influential secessionist. A thief is after gain only, and will steal where he can do so with least trouble, and risk of prosecution and punishment. Every honest soldier, and we believe the vast majority of them are so, should feel himself especially called upon to hunt up and arrest every man in the service who is bringing odium on the service and the Government by pillaging and stealing. A rebel soldier may be excused for stealing; that is part of his business and his creed; the whole rebellion is a system of gigantic villainy—and in robbing poor people of chickens, turkeys, pigs, and horses, without license, he is only living up to his principles. But we profess to be enlisted in a holy cause, for the protection and defense of all men in their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and it becomes us all to walk with exceeding circumspection and an exalted sense of honor.

We are rejoiced to see that General McClellan is not content with the already very rigid army regulations on this point, but has reiterated their provisions in the very emphatic order just quoted. Perhaps we may be intruding on ground not to be entered by a civilian who con-

seals himself very ignorant of military affairs, but we cannot help thinking that the evils which we have complained of have grown out of the fact that soldiers are allowed by their officers to straggle from their posts, not only when on foraging expeditions, but elsewhere. This straggling is the fault of the officers more than of the soldiers, and is the result in nine cases out of ten of the unpardonable negligence of men who have been entrusted with the defense and honor of the country. It is high time that these matters should be investigated with a scrutinizing and unspitting eye. The honor of our arms demands it. Let stealing, robbing and the wanton destruction of property be the exclusive work of rebel soldiers.

The Results of Civil War

SCHILLER, the historian of the great Thirty-years' Civil War, which raged through all the German States, in the seventeenth century, drives the following vivid sketch of its results:

"The misery of Germany had risen to such a height, that all clamored vociferously for peace; and even the most disadvantageous pacification would have been hailed as a blessing from heaven. The plains, which formerly had been thronged with a happy and industrious population, where nature had lavished her choicest gifts, and plenty and prosperity had reigned, were now a wild and desolate wilderness. The fields, abandoned by the industrious husbandmen, lay waste and uncultivated; and no sooner had the young crops given promise of a smiling harvest, than a single march destroyed the labors of a year, and blasted the last hope of an afflicted peasantry. Burnt castles, wasted fields, villages in ashes, were to be seen extending far and wide on all sides, while the ruined peasantry had no resource left but to swell the horde of incendiaries, and fearfully to retaliate on their fellows, who had hitherto been spared the miseries which they themselves had suffered. The only safeguard against oppression was to become an oppressor. The towns groaned under the licentiousness of undisciplined and plundering garrisons, who seized and wasted the property of the citizens, and under the license of their position, committed the most remorseless devastation and cruelty. If the march of an army converted whole provinces into deserts; if others were impoverished by winter-quarters, or exhausted by contributions, these still were but passing evils, and the industry of a year might efface the miseries of a few months. But there was no relief for those who had a garrison within their walls, or in the neighborhood; even the change of fortune could not improve their unfortunate fate, since the victor trod in the steps of the vanquished, and friends were not more merciful than enemies. The neglected farms, the destruction of the crops, and the numerous armies which overran the exhausted country, were inevitably followed by scarcity, and the high price of provisions, which in later years was still further increased by a general failure of the crops. The crowding together of men in camps and quarters, want upon one side, and excess upon the other, occasioned contagious distempers, which were more fatal than even the sword. In this long and general confusion, all the bonds of social life were broken up; respect for the rights of their fellow-men, the fear of the laws, purity of morals, honor, and religion, were laid aside, where might ruled supreme with iron scepter. Under the shelter of anarchy and impurity, every vice flourished, and men became as wild as the country. No station was too dignified for outrage; no property too holy for rapine and avarice."

Citizens of Tennessee, this fearful picture of the results of civil war, is but one of the many lessons which the past has transmitted to us for our instruction and warning. We might draw others equally as frightful from the annals of England and France, and Italy and Spain. And now, in the full contemplation of these awful consequences which a just Providence has affixed to all civil wars, will you madly persist in pulling down upon your own State, upon yourselves and your children, and upon your children's children, the want, the desolation, the untold suffering which has been so vividly sketched above. Will you sacrifice the real blessing, happiness and prosperity, which you have so long enjoyed, for the empty phantom of Southern independence, which means nothing under heaven but a despotism, where Hannu and his minions, backed by a standing army, can reign supremely over your heads, and grind you to the very dust of humiliation? It is time that you should arise in your majesty and aid in vindicating and enforcing the violated and outraged laws of the Federal Union, which only can give you peace and protection, as it has done for near eighty years already. Avert the awful curse of civil war from your borders, and proclaim yourselves unwaveringly loyal.

We pity the officer who bases his hopes of fame merely on newspaper notoriety. The bubble will collapse at the first puncture of trial.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING DETAILS

OF THE
Late Military Operations in Kentucky, Virginia, and the South-West, &c., &c.

THE PERRYVILLE FIGHT.

From the Louisville Journal 12th.

We have a few more particulars and additional casualties to record, though we cannot as yet comprehend the entire strategy of the fight. On Wednesday the attack was made by the rebels upon the corps of Gen. McCook, and after an obstinate resistance they were repulsed at nightfall, and our troops held possession of the battle-field. Many splendid cavalry charges were made and several rebel batteries were taken. Col. Wolford's command greatly distinguished themselves, and the rebel army was eventually driven back eight miles. Our friends were all ready to renew the engagement on Thursday, with new combinations, which almost insure the total defeat of the rebels, if, indeed, they did not retreat precipitately, for Gen. Sill is on their right flank in force, and Gen. Gilbert is in their rear.

The 15th Kentucky sustained the shock of battle well, though Colonel Curran Pope was wounded, and Lieut. Col. Geo. P. Joubert and Major William P. Campbell were killed.

General Rousseau received a slight wound.

The following hasty letter written by our friend Colonel McHenry, of the 17th Kentucky, contains some interesting particulars:

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 9, 1862.

General J. S. Jackson's Division became engaged with the enemy early yesterday (Wednesday). The battle lasted until night. Our army suffered immensely. Many of our most prominent and gallant officers were killed; among them, Generals Jackson and Terrell, Colonels Lytle, Kirk, and Webster. The 15th Kentucky suffered largely. Colonel Pope reported killed, and I am fearful that the report is true. [We are sorry to say that these fears are ungrounded. Col. Pope is wounded.—Eds. Jour.] Lieutenant Colonel Joubert is also reported killed. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at one thousand, say three hundred killed and 700 wounded. General Jackson was reinforced by General Rousseau, the latter slightly wounded. Our men fought well and repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, gained the creek called Chaplin, and now occupy the town of Perryville. The enemy are falling back; they were commanded by Bookner, Cheatham, and Polk. Gen. James S. Jackson was shot in the breast and died immediately. General Terrell was struck while handling a park of artillery, though he lived four or five hours. The heaviest loss was on the part of Jackson's division.

My regiment and the 101st Indiana were at Springfield and not engaged in the fight.

Gen. Jackson's body is here, en route for Louisville in charge of his Adjutant General, as also the remains of General Terrell and Col. Webster.

JOHN H. MCHEENRY, JR.,
Col. 17th Reg. Ky.

We feel every encouragement to believe that General Buell has vigorously prosecuted his advantages and the rebels cannot escape the net, unless they desperately cut their way through.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 9, 8:30 P. M.

The following General Order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, Md., Oct. 9.

General Order No. 160.

The commanding General extends his congratulations to the army under his command for the victories achieved by their bravery at the passes of the South Mountain, and upon the Antietam creek.

The brilliant conduct of Reno's and Hooker's corps, under Burnside, at Turner's Gap, and of Franklin's corps, at Crampton Pass, in which, in the face of an enemy strong in position and resisting with obstinacy, they carried the mountain and prepared the way for the advance of the army, won for them the admiration of their brethren in arms in the memorable battle of Antietam. We defeated a numerous and powerful army of the enemy in an action desperately fought and remarkable for its duration and for the destruction of life which attended it.

The obstinate bravery of the troops of Hooker, Mansfield, and Sumner, the dash and gallantry of those of Franklin on the right, the steady valor of those of Burnside, on the left, and the vigorous support of Porter and Pleasanton, presented a brilliant spectacle to our countrymen which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation.

14 guns, 39 colors, 15,400 stand of arms, and near 6,000 prisoners taken from the enemy are evidence of the completeness of our triumph. A grateful country will thank the army for achievements which have rescued the loyal States of the East from the ravages of the invader, and have driven him from their borders.

While rejoicing at the victories which, under God's blessing, have crowned our exertions, let us cherish the memory of our brave comrades who have laid down their lives upon the battle-field, martyrs in their country's cause. Their names

will be enshrined in the hearts of the people.

By command of Maj. Gen. McClellan,
E. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

CAIRO, Oct. 10.—We have chased Price as far as Ripley, and so far as can be ascertained the chase is still kept up.

MEMPHIS, Oct. via Cairo, Oct. 8.—Everything is very quiet in Memphis. There are no important military movements on the carpet.

The news from Helena looks like business. A movement of some kind is undoubtedly taking place. Positive orders have been given by General Steele, who went down last evening from Cairo, prohibiting any and all persons from entering or leaving the line at that point.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.—7:30 P. M.—Governor Curtin has just received the following despatch from Colonel McClure at Chambersburg:

Mercesburg was occupied by Stewart's rebel cavalry to-day, and they are now advancing on Chambersburg. They took horses and all the other property they wanted at Mercesburg, offering rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individual persons that I have heard of. The rebel force is estimated at 3,000. They are certainly advancing on Chambersburg. They have cut the Bedford wire. They are reported as near St. Thomas, about seven miles from here. There is no doubt whatever of their being in Mercesburg. They will certainly give us a call to-night. We had the rumor at four o'clock, but it was not credited. We can make no resistance, as it would exasperate them, and cause the wanton destruction of property and life.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 10.—8 P. M.—About fifteen men on horseback are in town with carbines and a flag of truce. They want to see the principal men of the town. They have a large force about one mile from town who will enter within an hour.

Nothing can be done except surrender. We look for the whole force in half an hour.

They crossed the Potomac at Hancock and came across the country to the Pittsburgh turnpike.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The Bulletin says the Savannah accounts of the action at St. John's in Florida is explained by a gentleman who left on the squadron there less than a fortnight ago. The gunboats Paul Jones, Cymerone, Ishago, and others, under commander Steadman, were then preparing for an expedition up the St. John's river to recapture Jacksonville. A land force of fifteen hundred men with a field battery of rifled guns was to take part. The enemy had constructed fortifications on St. John's bluff fifty or sixty feet high, under which our gunboats have to pass, as the channel is closed to us. It is probable that this battery was shelled on the 1st by our gunboats, simply to occupy the enemy while troops were landed at Greenville Point to march on the enemy's works from the rear.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Times despatch has the following: President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has inspired the most lively terror throughout the South. The rebels do not laugh at the decree but quake with apprehensions; they express fears that it will be the means of producing a counter revolution in the slave States, and the soldiers desire to return to their homes to protect their families. They believe the negroes to be organized in secret associations and only to be waiting for an auspicious opportunity to rise in insurrection en masse. They have heard already of the proclamation and are becoming very restive under their yoke.

The women and children of the rural districts are removing to the cities for safety, and consternation seems to be universal.

The statement that Lee's army is falling back on Staunton is confirmed, and it is expected, in case he shall be pressed by the Union forces, he will retreat to Gordonsville.

The condition of the rebel army is one of great destitution. In addition to their want of clothing, they are now living on half rations. Chas. J. Faulkner is visiting the camps and making speeches to sustain their courage.

The best information that can be received from Virginia confirms the idea that the body of the rebel army, which lingered for a time on the south bank of the Potomac, retreated up the valley in the direction of Martinsburg over a week ago. They succeeded, however, in keeping up the semblance of a force along the Potomac for their own purposes.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—The forces here broke up camp yesterday, and moved southward.

Maj. Gen. Granger assumes command, and will conduct the campaign in northern and central Kentucky.

CAIRO, Oct. 8.—Our troops occupied Grand Junction to-day without opposition. It is reported that we have occupied Tupelo, but this needs confirmation.

FURTHER BY THE PRESS.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 9.—3 P. M.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool the 27th, via Queenstown the 25th, has just been signalled.

The news of General McClellan's victory at Hagerstown had reached Liverpool, and attracted great attention. Some of the English journals were dubious in their remarks, while others accord great credit to McClellan.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the Confederate invasion of Maryland, if latest telegrams prove true, has proved a failure. Pope's army was badly beaten, but not placed hors du combat. McClellan has showed a decided flash of sol-

dier-like spirit in marching resolutely upon the lines of retreat open to the Confederates.

The following is Gen. BUELL's official despatch to Gen. HARRIS:

PERRYVILLE, Ky., via BARDSTOWN, /
October 10.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command. From Louisville more or less skirmishing has occurred daily, with the enemy's cavalry. Since then, it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown.

My troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving in the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery. The main body retired toward Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued. We sent a corps, under Gen. Gilbert, on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, who arrived on the 7th inst., within two miles of the town, where the enemy was found to be in force.

The left column, under Gen. McCook, came up on the Knoxville road, about 10 o'clock yesterday, the 8th inst. It was ordered into position to attack a strong reconnaissance, directed at 4 o'clock.

I received a request from Gen. McCook for reinforcements, and learned that the left wing had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left wings of that corps had been severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the center. Orders were also sent for the right column under Gen. Crittenden, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get in position to secure any decisive result. The fighting continued till dark. Some fighting also occurred in the center. The enemy was everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on their side. The several corps were put in position during the night, and moved at 6 o'clock this morning. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard. The main body has fallen back in the direction of Harrisburg.

I have no accurate report of our loss. It is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers. Generals Jackson and Terrell, I regret to say, are among the killed.

D. C. BUELL,
Major General Commanding.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 11.—This morning the rebels destroyed the machine shops of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Co., which were at Chambersburg, and burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles east of Chambersburg. They have seized about five hundred horses. They have also taken a large amount of government clothing, which they at once exchanged for their own dilapidated garments.

It has been ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac, near Clear Spring, early yesterday morning, and entered Pennsylvania by Blakes Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—A despatch from Gov. Curtin to the Mayor states that no troops are needed from here. The rebels are already reported falling back.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12.—Gen. Dumont's force last night captured three rebel flags, two pieces of artillery, and between two and three hundred prisoners at Versailles, and they are pressing the enemy hard towards Nicholasville. A portion of his command drove the enemy before them from Lawrenceburg yesterday, wounding a number and taking sixteen prisoners. We did not lose a man either at Versailles or Lawrenceburg.

NEWBURN, N. C., Oct. 3.—All the able-bodied negroes in Eastern North Carolina are now being seized by order of the Rebel Secretary of War and carried into Virginia to work on fortifications.

Gov. Vance has called a council of the leading men of the State for the purpose of taking President Lincoln's recent proclamation into consideration. Union war meetings are held daily in the adjoining counties for the purpose of filling up the loyal North Carolina regiments, which are addressed by the Hon. H. C. Foster, the Administration candidate for Congress, who has thus far met with great success. Six new companies for the famous First North Carolina have been sworn in in the brave Col. Potter's command, who has recovered from his wounds received in the recent attack on Washington, N. C., in which engagement his regiment carried off the palm.

On Wednesday last, nine of our pickets took a rifle pit and repulsed fifty rebels near Bachelor's Creek, some fifteen miles from Newbern.

The Unionists in Camden have petitioned President Lincoln for permission to drive all the rebel families out of the counties. If granted the request they promise two loyal regiments for the Union half of which are raised, one of cavalry and one of infantry.

Recruits for the North Carolina Union regiments are rapidly pouring in since the heroic conduct of the First in the engagement at Washington.

We learn by special despatch to the St. Louis Democrat from Helena that Matt Ward, formerly of this city, was shot by rebel guerrillas, on his plantation at Lancia, on the 1st inst. The despatch says the rebels were collecting his negroes to take them away to work on fortifications in Mississippi. He came hurriedly out of his house to protest, and, happening to have on a blue coat, the guerrillas mistook him for a Federal soldier and fired upon him, one ball passing through his hips. He was taken to Helena the next day, and will probably die.—Los. Jour.

New Advertisement

LOST.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ON UNION between Cherry and Market, a small POCKET BOOK, containing between \$20 and \$30. The finder will be liberally rewarded by the owner. J. McClellan's Notice, or at this office, Oct. 10-12.

ROBBERY.

TAKEN BY THE GUERRILLAS, FROM a subscriber, near Springfield, Tenn., on Wednesday last, the 8th inst.

Twenty-one Ten Dollar Bills,

(Greenbacks), numbered as follows, viz: 68567; 68568; 705; 929; 60144; 69209; 673; 889; 70513; 73805; 76777; 77899; 78137; 79129; 82355; 91366; 71; 74; 90001; 80001; 80004; 81; 471; 624; 6171; 615; 617; 618; 622; 619; 619; 619; 62256; 60001; 607; 68166; 435; 479. Also, a Voucher for \$253.
A liberal reward will be given by the owner to the return of the money, or any portion of it, to the "Union" Office, Nashville, Tenn.
Oct. 10-12.

\$30 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE TENNESSEE PENITENTIARY, October the 14th, 1862, a convict the name of WILLIAM REWARD, said convict about twenty-five years of age, five feet ten inches high, weighs one hundred and thirty-two lbs. Black Hair—Dark Skin and Blue Eyes, a badly cut nose, I will give thirty dollars for apprehension and delivery to me or his confinement in any jail so that I may get him.
JAMES CAVERT,
Agent Tenn. Penitentiary.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd day of OCTOBER, 1862, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Warehouse of Morris & Son, on South Market street, the following article to-wit:

10 barrels, containing Nuts
1 King Butter, 24 boxes
10 boxes Cheese, 15
1 " containing To 6
1 " " 1
1 " Milk, 1
1 " Ginger, 1
1 " Strawberry, 1
1 " Vegetable Fat, 1
1 " Butter, 1
1 " Jelly, 1

Attached as the property of McKinney & Pym, to satisfy a debt in favor of H. H. Hanner. Sale commences at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JAS. M. HINTON,
Sheriff of Davidson Co.
Oct. 10-12.

Nashville, Oct. 10th, 1862.

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startling Intelligence

NOTICE TO

CHEWERS

SMOKERS

SOLDIERS

CITIZENS

AND EVERYBODY

COME TO

NO. 21, DEADERICK STREET

Where you will find the

CHEAPEST TOBACCO,

in Nashville. Don't forget the place.

NO. 24, Deaderick, Near Cherry

F. BUGH & CO.

Oct. 3-11th

24 24 24 24 24

I. O. O. F.

THE Annual Commencement of the F. W. Worl

Grand Encampment of Tennessee, will be held in

this city on Monday, October 27th, at 9 o'clock.

A prompt attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

JOHN F. HIDE, G. Sec'y.

Oct. 3-11th

I. O. O. F.

THE Annual Commencement of the B. Worl

Grand Lodge of Tennessee, will be held in

this city on Monday, October 27th, at 9 o'clock.

A prompt attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

JOHN F. HIDE, G. Sec'y.

Oct. 3-11th

House Servant Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE A SERVANT GIRL, U

married, who is capable of doing all kinds

house work. The best of references will be

as well as given.

Apply at No. 23 Market street, opposite the

House.

Oct. 3-11th

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CHAS. H. GREEN

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July 1.

Dr. King's Dispensary

FOR PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. KING, formerly of New York, is

the last four years of Louisville, Ky.,

and who has devoted his attention

to the treatment of private diseases for 20 years, during

himself, having attended to a greater number of cases

years, and cured so many thousands, he is enabled to

give all diseases of a private nature, no matter how

bad they may be from any cause, medical treatment

or from neglect of their cure, by Dr. King's Dispensary.